

# WOOL AND SHEEP MEN OF WEST WILL HAVE SOME BUSY YEARS

(By H. S. H.)

WOOL from the flocks of New Mexico and Arizona will prove the dollar maker throughout these states that wheat is proving in the eastern plains of New Mexico and in the Panhandle country of Texas. The sheep have come through the summer months with little loss, much less than that of cattle and with the general heavy rains which are producing grass on the plains and in the mountains, will enter the fall strong. If cold weather comes early, the clip of wool will be unusually heavy for the southwest has more sheep than ever before.

The wool market, which for months had been stagnant, though prices were kept firm at high levels, is now very active and growers can depend upon it that buyers will be among them as soon as the buying season opens, bidding for their clip. This will not mean rocketing prices, for government control will hold prices to a fair level, but in any event prices will be high enough to pay good profits. They will be phenomenal prices as compared with a few years ago.

The United States is the best friend of the sheep man, for not only does the government exercise a benevolent supervision over his business and over the wool market, but it is also the best customer of those who buy his wool and manufacture it into clothing.

For instance, the navy department last week entered into contract for the largest purchase of woolen cloths ever made by the navy and one of the most important transactions for woolen goods made in the history of the trade, either here or abroad. The department contracted for 4,500,000 yards of uniform cloth at an aggregate cost of more than \$150,000.

The amount of wool in the grease required for the manufacture of the cloth is 15,000,000 pounds. It has been estimated that if the cloth were delivered at one time it would require storage space of about 300,000 cubic feet and would weigh nearly 4,500,000 pounds. It will be sufficient for the manufacture of about 1,000,000 shirts or 300,000 overalls.

The cloth will be made in 35 mills in Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio, New Jersey, Maine, Michigan, Oregon, Vermont and Maryland. Army contracts are being let frequently and for smaller amounts of cloth but with a greater aggregate, for the regular army and national guard now have about 800,000 men for whom to provide uniforms, as against 140,000 for the navy and 33,000 for the marine corps. The marine corps may be uniformed out of the navy contract as before, or by the army if the main strength of the corps is transferred from the navy branch to fight with Pershing in France.

At all events, the army will require about five times as much cloth as the navy to uniform its men. Exact figures on total requirements have not been given by the war department.

It is thus evident that, without taking into consideration any possible demand from foreign governments for wool, the military contracts of the United States will constitute such a powerful addition to civilian demands that the woolen mills will operate at high speed and the demand for the west's wool will be beyond precedent.

Seeing that director Van H. Manning of the bureau of mines urges the necessity of economizing in the use of gasoline, what's the matter with having foreign flocks?

Here is another question: If American troops were sent to the Russian front, what would they do when confronted by troops of Austria, with which the United States is not at war?

Col. House must have gone inside and locked the door.

## Revealing Our Sympathy

GERMANY contends that the course of the American government throughout the war has been dictated by American commercial interests; that the United States has been backing up the entente allies because the entente was purchasing from the United States and it was necessary to safeguard the entente's credit in order that American trade with Germany has viewed every development of this nation's attitude toward the war, up to the actual entry of the United States, as a purely commercial proposition.

That is not true and Americans know it is not true. But even if it were true as regards the government's official policy, it is not true as regards the people themselves.

More than 100,000 Americans have served with the entente allies, mostly in the Canadian expeditionary forces but to some extent also in the French infantry, the French aviation service, French ambulance, hospital, and field transport service, the English infantry regiments and the British Royal Flying Corps. Many have given up their lives for what they believed the sacred cause of the entente, and many others have been permanently disabled by wounds or illness.

In contrast to these 100,000, just one American is known to have enlisted in the German army, according to a statement of the former American ambassador Gerard. Without revealing his name, ambassador Gerard referred to him as a big red-haired Yale man who voluntarily joined a German infantry regiment. His father begged the ambassador to intervene and have the youth discharged from service and the diplomat did so. The young man was discharged by the German military authorities, but he at once expected of an American—or an Englishman. He upbraided the ambassador for his action, declared he was 21 years of age and entitled to decide his own course, and insisted he was going to fight for Germany. The ambassador at once withdrew from the case and the young man secreted himself on a train bearing his regiment to the front. He went into action, was shot through the body, awarded the Iron Cross and discharged from the service as permanently disabled. He is now in the United States.

There was one lone American who believed in the German cause. On the other side, 100,000 who have been fighting against the German cause. As straw indicates the direction of the wind, this contrast indicates the conviction of the American people.

Boys who paid most attention to the Three R's in school, in uniform and with the Three B's—bullet, bayonet and bomb—for other things being equal, trained intelligence counts most.

Doubtless Gen. March will make an excellent artillery commander in France, but to preserve the fitness of things, a name like that belongs to the infantry.

One of the tough problems confronting the war department seems to be that of how to avoid utilizing the services of Maj. Gen. Wood.

Such is the deadly accuracy of gunfire from merchant ships that they seem able to hit no part of a submarine but the periscope.

Now we're finding out who's Hoover in America.

# Hogwallow Locals SOMEHOW THEY DON'T LOOK THE SAME—COFFMAN

By DUNK BOTT.



MISS FRUZIE ALLSOP had high hope of getting in on Cupid's June harvest this season, but now will have to wait for the annual Christmas round-up.

Every family has its ants.

The Mississippi river starts out as a stream only about ten feet wide and a few inches deep. At its mouth it is no wider the trip across it becomes a voyage. There is a lesson in this for all who are about to leave home. What if the Mississippi, when it first started out in its young days, had gone a few miles and then quit? If it had done that it wouldn't be known outside the county today.

## 14 Years Ago Today

From The Herald of this Date, 1902.

MISS GEORGE HINON, of El Paso, has been elected by the board of trustees to the position of principal of the Mexican school at that place.

A. P. Jackson, of Albuquerque, has signed a contract for the construction of 14 houses in the College addition in that city.

Maj. Terry, who has been stationed at Fort Bliss for some time, has been ordered to El Paso, where he will remain for a short time. Maj. Terry has many warm friends here who will regret to see him go.

Customer Inspector William Chapin has been awarded a leave of absence for a month and will leave tomorrow for his home in New York.

Julius Piller, who came from Chicago, Ill., to El Paso, has been elected to the position of principal of the Mexican school at that place.

St. Joseph's academy on North El Paso street, has been appointed. Manager Will Rogers announced the

## "The Insider" By Virginia Terhune Van De Water

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Mr. Morton Pays a Series of Compliments to Miss Dart And Seems Embarrassed in Doing So.

(Continued from Wood-End Herald.)

That was the trouble that arrived from town, and after lunch, Tom, with the assistance of Erik, one of the farm hands, buried himself in the stacks of the corn. Grain and I were waiting the process when my employer joined us.

"Have you a racket out here?" he asked suddenly.

"No," I replied, "but I am going to send to town for a new one."

"Don't you own one?"

"Not now," I confessed, "I did have one, but it was a cheap affair and so I sold it when I came here. I don't think I would have a chance to buy a better one again."

"Very different," I answered. "I am sure you are right. I have been thinking of buying a new one for some time. I have been thinking of buying a new one for some time. I have been thinking of buying a new one for some time."

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## Little Interviews

### I. W. W. Agitators Will Land In Jail, Says Commissioner; Ban On Cardboard Auto Tags

AGITATORS for the industrial workers of El Paso will at once be arrested and punished, said John M. Wyatt, chairman of the police commission. "If has been reported that there are a number of agitators in this city who are trying to induce the employees of the smelter and other industries to strike. If these men attempt to cause strikes and riots as have been the results of their activities in other cities they will at once be prosecuted. The employees of the El Paso industries and their employers are working with one accord and there is not the slightest trouble between capital and labor of this vicinity, and there should be no strikes at this time. The United States needs all the copper and other materials which it can get during this world war and capital and labor should try and work under satisfactory arrangements and settle any misunderstandings they might have by peaceful means."

Instead of resorting to strikes which would hurt the community, the El Paso industries have been more than fortunate in the world crisis in regard to the labor situation. Employers and employees have at all times worked with a perfect understanding and there have been no strikes or lockouts or threats of strikes. And the authorities here certainly do not intend to have I. W. W. agitators cause any trouble between employers and employees.

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## Lyrics Of The Lyre

By LAURENCE LOCKNEY.

The goodly soul, with firm intent, Has built within his attic, Where'er he says that we will make The German something better.

While the boys are being wafted across the border, emigrants continue to rock the boat.

From out the cities and dark forests, Come the awful wail in accents sad.

As it spreads with wild alarms, 'Tis not a wail, but a cry to be a radical.

Unpity lands a hard life, says a newspaper headline. Well, so do all mortals.

When women go to war, 'Tis not a wail, but a cry to be a radical.

The village sage says, 'Let us find a way to keep the German germ from germinating.'

The Kaiser wears a vicious sneer. At our army and our navy, He'll spill the English gravy.

He spells this junk from street and square, From pulpit, press and steeple, As to his doubt he doth aspire To fool the German people.

An eastern poet broke his typewriter in trying to make "degenerate" rhyme with "la Follie." He had no trouble, however, in making "degenerate" rhyme with "la Follie."

The village sage says his idea of a shaker is a man who preaches patriotism and then sits down and waits for the other fellow to hit.

Mr. Bryan must have meant that in case of war our million dollars' worth of munitions would arise in arms overnight.

I. W. W.—International War Wanted.

Mary had a little shaker, She married it one day, Now he chews her out to herker, While the patriots join the fray.

There is a little shaker, She married it one day, Now he chews her out to herker, While the patriots join the fray.

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## LETTERS TO THE HERALD

(All communications must bear the signature of the writer, but the name will be withheld if requested.)

ON CUTTING DELIVERY. Editor El Paso Herald: From an article written by a local business man, I understand that he expects the delivery system to be abolished. The business public, I think, is in the habit of using the method to use, because there are a great many people who do not care, and as long as the system is in use, their goods delivered, they will do so, which is unfair to the man or woman who carries a burden home and yet continues to pay the price for delivery.

It is only a very small and the quickest way to form a permanent lease or association. When this association is formed, put a copy of rules concerning delivery in each store, and each store, we are well aware that all deliveries can be stopped, and a certain amount in groceries. However, these rules could be adjusted to the needs of the community, and the public will only pay the price for delivery.

W. B. Dillon, State Secretary, S. P.

WOMEN are replacing men laborers on the New York Central railroad.

DEAR MR. WAREHOUSE, IS IT ALL RIGHT TO GET MARRIED THROUGH A WAREHOUSE? JACK DORR.

YEH—IT'S GOOD TO HAVE SOMEBODY TO BLAME.

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# Abe Martin



Sometimes ever-buddy is satisfied with a feller's wages but his grocer. Another never-failin' sign that th' honeymoon is over is when th' bride decides t' visit her mother a week longer.

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## Short Snatches From Everywhere

One of the things the world can get along very well without is a German Kaiser.—Detroit Free Press.

Moreover the German spies might (to their own country) a turn by which they would save the Kaiser. As for America is in the war to the finish.—Bay City (Mich.) Times-Tribune.

"God alone knows how long the war will last," says the Kaiser. This at least is an admission that Wilhelm doesn't know it all.—Pensacola (Mich.) Press.

The war has now gone three years and nobody is any better off. The sensible thing would be to stop it everywhere, and save the lives of the people who are preserving the peace.—St. Louis Republic.

"I have seen more high priced automobiles in El Paso than I have seen in any other place," said Frederick Thompson. "I have seen more high priced automobiles in El Paso than I have seen in any other place."

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